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with
Janice E. Baker

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This fourth edition of the
Historical Dictionary of Guinea
is dedicated to:

Ann, Rachel, Phillip, and Graciela
for their tolerance and forbearance,
love and friendship;
Peace Corps Guinea I and II
with whom we shared our first experiences of Africa;
and
the many wonderful Guinean and other African friends
who welcomed us into their homes and hearts.

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Bibliography

Since Guinea never played as large a role as Senegal in the history of French West Africa, bibliographic citations from the preindependence period are relatively infrequent. But Guinea was the second black African nation to achieve its independence from European colonial rule in the 20th century. When the people of Guinea rejected General Charles de Gaulle's proposed Franco-African community by an overwhelming no vote in the 8 September 1958 referendum, the country was suddenly thrust into the limelight of international affairs. For a time there was a large, if uneven, outpouring of literature on Guinea. A number of popular books appeared in the United States during this period. For example, William Attwood's *The Reds and the Blacks* (1967) and John H. Morrow's *First American Ambassador to Guinea* (1968) represent two such popular works with sympathetic, though Amerocentric, views.

Guinea's first president, Sékou Touré, was much written about as an international figure. His outspoken anticolonial positions and his views on African socialism continued to attract the attention of the academic community throughout the 1960s in such works as Ruth Schachter Morgenthau's *Political Parties in French-Speaking West Africa* (1964), W. A. E. Skurnick's *African Political Thought* (1968), and Gwendolyn M. Carter's *African One-Party States* (1962). Sékou Touré himself wrote extensively and almost compulsively. A rather random selection of his writings is listed in the bibliography more as a sampling than an attempt to be comprehensive.

With the Portuguese-backed commando raid on Guinea on 21 November 1970, the strain of extreme isolationism, which had always been present at a time of internal political crisis, became dominant in Guinean affairs. From that time until the death of Sékou Touré, materials on Guinea suffered from the difficulties always present under totalitarian regimes. The international press and the more than two million

Guineans living outside the country often presented a rather unflattering view of conditions within the country. The rise of Touré himself as the sole interpreter of national realities after 1970, as indicated in his *Le Chemin du Socialisme*, stifled most information emanating from Guinea. Guinea, to paraphrase the Eurocentric and racist viewpoints held about all Africa until recently, became, under Sékou Touré, part of the "Dark Continent." The 24-hour-a-day broadcasts over Radio Conakry, *Vox de la Révolution*, cast little light on affairs.

Only a handful of books dealing with Guinea prior to the 1980s are truly original. Perhaps the best of the general works for the first decades after independence was Jean Suret-Canale's *La République de Guinée* (1970), strong on socioeconomic development but weak on political aspects. Claude Rivière's *Guinea* (1977) was a more up-to-date source in English that superseded his *Mutations Sociales en Guinée* (1971). 'Lapido Adamolekun's *Sékou Touré's Guinea* (1976) was the first comprehensive analysis in English of political, social, and economic developments in postindependence Guinea. Though somewhat naive in his analysis of Guinea's success in nation building, this work is still valuable. *The Area Handbook for Guinea* (1975) also provided relatively accurate data on the social, political, and economic aspects of Guinean society. Lansiné Kaba's *Annuaire de la Guinée à de Gaulle* (1989) and Kwame N'Krumah et le rêve de l'unité africaine (1991) are important sources on the early postcolonial politics and Touré's international policy, respectively.

Since the coup d'état in 1984, several works have appeared in French, but until the elections of fall 1993, little of a definitive nature was really possible. One could turn to Senen Andriamirado et al., *Sékou Touré et la Guinée après Sékou Touré* (1984), Ardo Ousmane Ba, *Camp Boers: un autre géral de Sékou Touré* (1986), Mahmoud Bah, *Construire la Guinée après Sékou Touré* (1990), Abdoulaye Conté, *République de Sékou Touré: le héros et le tyran* (1989), and Ibrahima B. Kake, *une Afrique les effets d'une carence patriotique* (1989), as well as such sources as *Jeunesse* in their coverage, tending toward demonization of Touré, on one hand, and hagiography, on the other.

This fourth edition of the dictionary has been revised largely through research in Internet and published sources coupled with a Fulbright experience in Guinea in 2002. As we revised the bibliography for this edition, it was often difficult to decide whether or not to include a rather

marginal or specialist journal article in the absence of anything more substantial. A very random sample of the sort of Guinean government documents with which we are familiar is also included. The reader should be warned that many items are from literature searches or from other publications we could not consult directly.

Any scholars who wish to gain a deeper understanding of Guinean realities will need to consult subscription databases and Internet sites. These materials offer a tremendous variety of information, though it should be noted that this information varies widely in reliability and objectivity. The database that proved invaluable to us was created by the Economist Intelligence Unit in London (www.store.eiu.com). Some of the Internet sources are listed at the very end of the bibliography. As always, it should be noted that websites can change addresses or actually disappear.

The bibliography is far from exhaustive and is focused almost exclusively on English- and French-language sources. A few Russian-, German-, and Portuguese-language sources are also noted. All the citations are organized under broad subject headings, each of which is further divided into two or more of these four categories: books, articles, government documents, and dissertations. Readers may want to consult the third edition of this dictionary for some older titles, for more general works, and for those works concerning all of Africa or West Africa. Some of these have been removed in this edition to keep the bibliography a reasonable length.

ABBREVIATIONS IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

A.B.C.	Afrique Biblio-Club
A.G.	<i>Annales de géographie</i>
A.U.F.S.	American Universities Staff
Bull. C.E.H.S.	<i>Bulletin du Comité d'études historiques et scientifiques de l'A.O.F.</i>
Bull. I.F.A.N.	<i>Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique Noire</i>
Bull. et Mem. Soc.	<i>Bulletin et mémoires des Sociétés d'anthropologie</i>
Bur. of Publ. Affairs	Bureau of Public Affairs, Office of Public Communications, U.S. Department of State

- Cahiers d'I.S.E.A.* *Cahiers de l'Institut de science economique appliquée*
C.E.A. *Cahiers d'études africaines*
C.O.M. *Cahiers d'outre-mer*
C.R.A.S. *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des sciences*
C.R.S.S.G.F. *Comptes rendus des séances de la Société géologique de France*
E.G. *Etudes guinéennes*
E.S.A. *Ecole Supérieure d'Administration*
Fr.R. *French Review*
G.P.O. *Government Printing Office*
Hist. Africa *History of Africa*
I.F.A.N. *Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire*
Impr. P. Lumumba *Imprimerie Nationale Patrice Lumumba*
I.N.R.D.G. *Imprimerie Nationale de la République de Guinée*
Int. J. Afr. Hist. Stud. *International Journal of African Historical Studies*
I.P.C. *Institut Polytechnique de Conakry*
I.P.G.A.N. *Institut Polytechnique Gamal Abdel Nasser de Conakry*
J.A.H. *Journal of African History*
J.A.T.B.A. *Journal d'agronomie tropicale et de botanique appliquée*
J. Relig. Africa *Journal of Religion in Africa*
J.S.A. *Journal de la Société des Africanistes*
 mech. dup. mechanically duplicated
 ms. manuscript or typescript
 n.d. no date
 n.p. no place
 n.pub. no publisher
 n.s. new series
O.E.C.D. *Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development*
O.R.S.T.O.M. *Office de la recherche scientifique et technique d'outre-mer*

- P.A.* *Présence africaine*
P.U.F. *Presses universitaires de France*
R.A. *Recherches africaines*
R.F.E.P.A. *Revue française d'études politiques africaines*
R.F.H.O.M. *Revue française d'histoire d'outre-mer*
R.G.D. *Revue de géomorphologie dynamique*
R.J.P.U.F. *Revue juridique et politique de l'Union Française*
 trim. trimester

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General Works
 Early Historical and Exploration Accounts
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